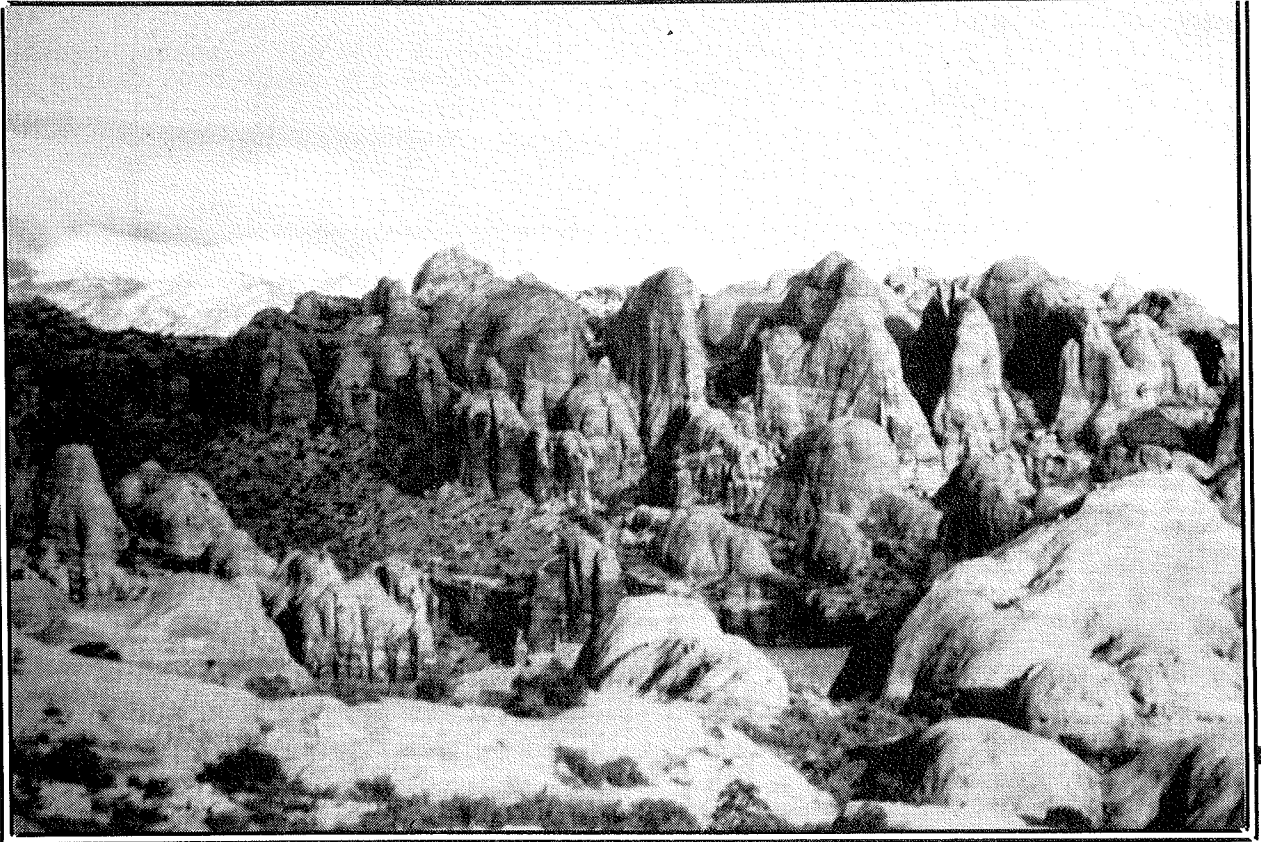


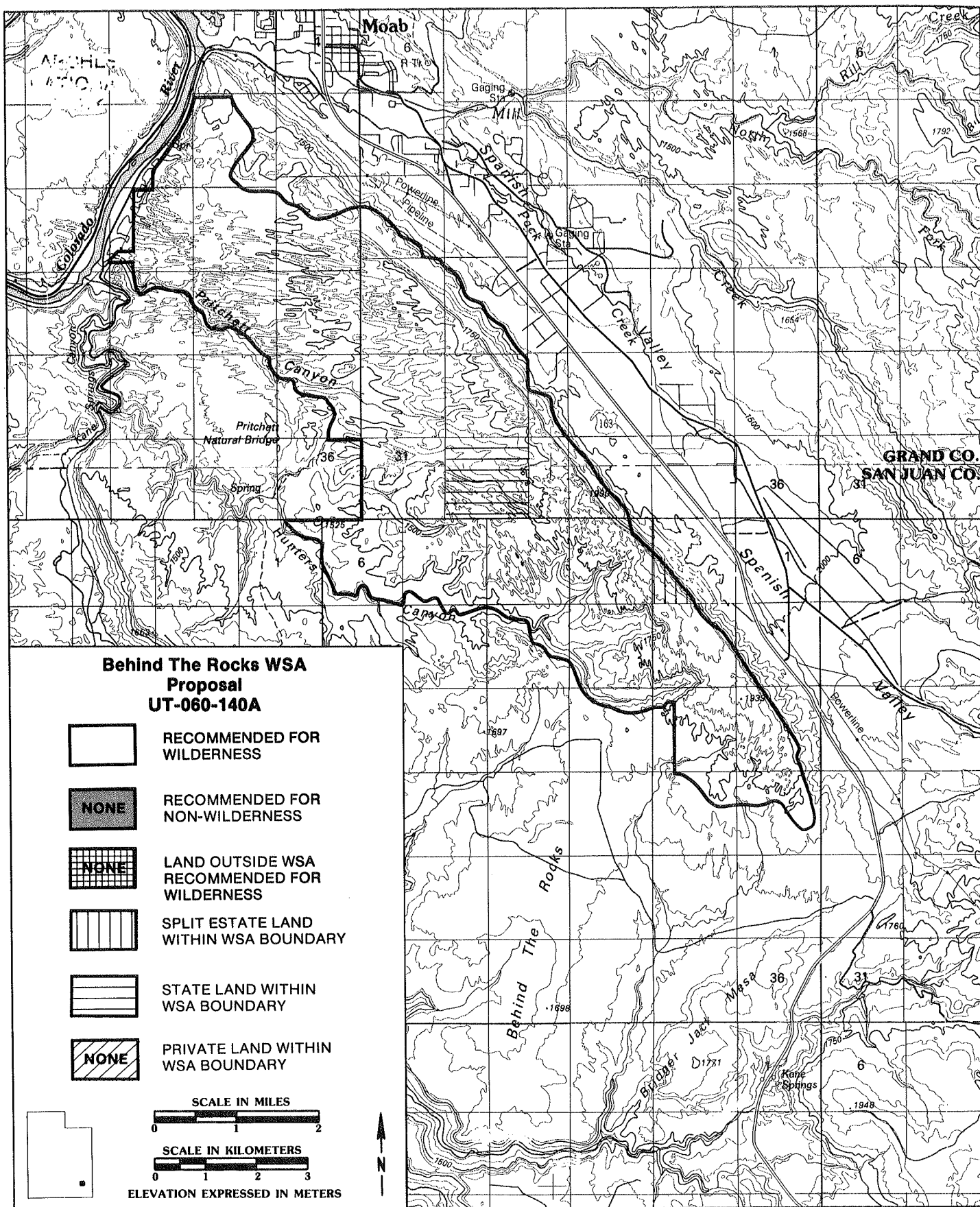
## Behind the Rocks WSA



## BEHIND THE ROCKS WSA

R. 21 E.

R. 22 E.



T. 26 S.

T. 27 S.

# BEHIND-THE-ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

## 1. THE STUDY AREA: 12,635 acres

The Behind-The-Rocks Wilderness Study Area (WSA) (UT-060-140A) is in south-central Grand and north-central San Juan Counties, just southeast of the Colorado River and 1 mile southeast of Moab, Utah (population 5,333). Approximately 6,800 acres of the WSA are in Grand County and 5,835 acres are in San Juan County.

Hunters Canyon borders the WSA on the south and a jeep road forms the western boundary.

Another jeep road and a powerline form the northern border, and the eastern boundary of the WSA is along a cliff and a section of State land (see Map).

The WSA contains 12,635 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). One section of State land (640 acres) and 135 acres of split-estate land with Federal surface and State minerals, are inheld within the WSA (see Table 1).

TABLE 1  
LAND STATUS AND ACREAGE SUMMARY IN THE STUDY AREA<sup>a</sup>

WITHIN THE WSA	ACRES
BLM (surface and subsurface)	12,635
Split-Estate (BLM surface only) <sup>b</sup>	135
In-holdings (State, Private)	640
Total	13,410
WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY	
BLM (within the WSA)	12,635
BLM (outside the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (within the WSA)	135
Split-Estate (outside the WSA)	0
Total BLM land recommended for wilderness	12,635
In-holdings (State, private)	640
WITHIN THE AREA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS	
BLM	0
Split-Estate	0
Total BLM land not recommended for wilderness	0
In-holdings (State, Private)	0

Source: BLM File Data

<sup>a</sup> The Appendix is a detailed table of in-holdings included within the portion of the WSA recommended for designation.

<sup>b</sup> In this report, split-estate lands are defined as only those lands with Federal surface and non-Federal subsurface (minerals). Lands that have Federal minerals but non-Federal surface are classified according to the owner of the surface.

## BEHIND-THE-ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Most of the eastern edge of the WSA is a sheer, northeast-facing red cliff known as the Moab Rim. The remainder of the study area consists of red rock fins, domes, and knobs, alternating with sandy stream washes. Elevations range from 4,100 feet in Pritchett Canyon, at the western edge of the WSA, to 6,530 feet above the cliff on the eastern side of the WSA. Altogether, about 50 percent (6,318 acres) of the WSA is bare rock. Pinyon pine and desert shrubs are the predominant vegetation in the remainder of the WSA.

The WSA was studied under Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and was included in the Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) finalized in November 1990. Two alternatives were analyzed in the EIS: an all wilderness alternative, which is the recommendation in this report, and a no wilderness (no action) alternative.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE:

12,635 acres

(recommended for wilderness)

0 acres

(not recommended for wilderness)

The recommendation for this WSA is to designate approximately 12,635 acres as wilderness. This would include all of the WSA except approximately 5 acres of canyon bottom located within Moonflower Canyon. (Acreage numbers for the recommended area have not been adjusted from the all wilderness alternative as all acreage figures are approximate.) The environmental consequences of this adjustment in the proposed action area are essentially the same as the all wilderness alternative. Recreational use is the key resource value of Moonflower Canyon. Moonflower Canyon is located along the northern boundary of the WSA.

Moonflower canyon is isolated from the remainder of the WSA by sheer cliffs. The canyon is readily accessible by vehicle from the adjacent Kane Creek Canyon Road and has been used as a camping area for many years by visitors to the Moab area. BLM recommends that the canyon bottom not be included within the designated area so that developed camping facilities can be provided for visitors. Designation of the entire area as

wilderness is considered to be the environmentally preferred alternative as it would result in the least change from the natural environment over the long term. The alternative would be implemented in a manner which would utilize all practical means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts.

The recommendation will further apply to any additional in-holding acreage acquired through purchase or exchange with willing owners. The Appendix lists all in-holdings and split-estate tracts and provides additional information on acquisition of in-holdings and split-estate minerals.

All of the WSA is in a generally natural state and has outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Special features include striking scenery of sandstone fins, four arches, and archaeological values including a petroglyph that depicts a mastodon.

The WSA has favorable potential for oil and gas but the unique landscape and the wilderness values outweigh the mineral development potential.

### 3. CRITERIA CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION

#### Wilderness Characteristics

##### A. Naturalness

Naturalness is defined as an attribute in which the evidence of man is substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor and where minor imprints of man exhibit no cumulative impact that is substantially noticeable. All but 5 acres of the WSA meets the wilderness standard for naturalness.

The WSA remains generally natural. Most imprints are associated with vehicle use, but none is considered substantially noticeable within the unit as a whole. About 40 percent or 5,050 acres within an area of mostly slickrock fins are untouched.

Two short roads were constructed off the Pritchett Canyon boundary road for mineral exploration in the mid-1970s. The first road runs east for about a 0.5 mile in T. 26 S., R. 21 E., Secs. 23 and

## BEHIND-THE-ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

24, ending at a small drill pad. The second road runs along the north side of a butte paralleling the boundary road for about 0.75 mile in T. 26 S., R. 21 E., Sec. 25, then rejoins the boundary road. The second road then runs about 1 mile east into the WSA in T. 26 S., R. 22 E., Sec. 30. A row of drill holes runs along this road. Although constructed, the roads have not been maintained and are considered as ways and were not used as boundaries for the WSA. They may have been constructed after FLPMA. In addition, a vehicular way extends about 0.75 of a mile up a side drainage of Hunters Canyon. The route is not heavily used and tracks are limited to the wash bottom and where they disappear after each major rainstorm.

A way extends about 1 mile into the WSA along the Moab Rim cliff on the southern tip of the WSA, leading to a natural arch. This drive is described in a local jeep tour guide book (Barnes, 1977). Because of the fin topography and slickrock, the way is not noticeable from a distance. A 0.3-mile-long way extends up Moonflower Canyon. The way was used as a route for a water pipeline constructed in 1984. The pipeline carries water from a spring development in the canyon to private land outside the WSA. Construction of the spring development and pipeline was authorized in 1976 (pre-FLPMA) and the right to develop was affirmed by the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA). The pipeline route has been recontoured and rehabilitated. In all, there are approximately 3.55 miles of way within the WSA. Although these are the most substantial imprints in the WSA, they are felt to be substantially unnoticeable within the unit as a whole because of the topographic screening, minimal grading, and lack of vegetation on the surrounding bare rock.

In addition to vehicular ways, vehicle tracks can be found in the northern end of the WSA near the Moab Rim jeep trail (boundary road). These are from 4-wheel drive, 3-wheel drive, and 2-wheel drive vehicles. Because of the sandy soils, the tracks would revegetate quickly if use were discontinued. Tire tracks across slickrock are generally not noticeable, except from the immediate vicinity. In total, the area disturbed comprises about 300 acres.

Seismic lines were run by helicopter across the WSA in 1981, 1982, and 1983. All three lines generally paralleled the Moab Rim cliff. The first involved about 2.6 miles of the WSA (about 60 shot holes). The second involved two sections of the WSA, each about 1.5 miles long (about 15 shot holes each). The third was 2 miles long (16 shot holes). Each drill hole was located in sand pockets. All access was by helicopter. In some sections of the north end of the WSA, for about 1.5 miles, burn marks remain on the slickrock. A 69-kV powerline runs through the northwestern portion of the WSA for approximately 0.9 of a mile.

These imprints combined cover about 305 acres (less than 2 percent) of the WSA. With the exception of the 5 acres disturbed for the powerline, none are felt to impair the naturalness of the WSA as a whole and will become less noticeable with the passage of time due to natural weathering processes.

### B. Solitude

Outside influences are noticeable, but most of the WSA (12,585 acres) provides opportunities that meet the outstanding criterion for lands under wilderness review. About 50 acres near the Kane Springs Canyon Road and the 69-kV powerline do not meet the standards of solitude. The massive sandstone fins provide exceptional screening potential. Where sights and sounds of outside activities do occur, the magnificent vistas dwarf their impact. The WSA provides for a dispersion of visitors throughout.

The WSA offers outstanding opportunities for solitude. Unusual topographic screening is created by the sandstone fins, and vertical isolation is created by the Moab Rim.

The size of the WSA neither enhances nor detracts from opportunities present. The long, narrow configuration might detract from opportunities, if not for the extreme vertical relief within and along the perimeter of the WSA.

Topographic screening contributes most toward outstanding opportunities for solitude. The tall, narrow fins form interconnecting passageways that provide

## BEHIND-THE-ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

a myriad of potential travel routes and block both sights and sounds of nearby groups. The vertical separation afforded by the Moab Rim, the cliff above the Colorado River, and to a lesser extent by Pritchett Canyon, enhance the remoteness of the WSA and the feeling of isolation. Vegetation screening within the WSA is minimal.

Sights and sounds of human activities are present from many places within the WSA. Most notably, the Town of Moab and settlement in Spanish Valley are both visible and audible all along the Moab Rim, as is traffic along U.S. Highway 191. From the northern edge of the WSA, State Highway 279 (the Potash Road) on the north side of the river, the paved Kane Springs Canyon Road (known locally as the Egg Ranch Road) on the south side of the river, private homes and farmland are along the Kane Springs Canyon Road, and two large powerlines are all visible. A major utility corridor runs just outside the WSA at the base of the Moab Rim cliffline. It contains three transmission lines and two buried natural gas pipelines. The pipelines cut over the cliffline just south of the WSA. A maze of oil exploration seismograph lines, roads, and drill locations lie south of the WSA on the sand flats properly named Behind-The-Rocks; these are visible from the south edge of the WSA and from other vantage points. Occasionally, heavy ORV use of boundary roads could influence solitude within the WSA. More distant activities may be visible from portions of the WSA, particularly the Potash plant to the west and drilling activities to the north.

Regardless of the outside influences, it is easy for a visitor to find seclusion within the WSA due to the screening and alternate travel paths afforded by the sandstone fins. In these areas, sights and sounds of others within the unit can easily be avoided. In the open drainages in the central portions of the WSA it would be more difficult to find a secluded spot, but the sandstone ledges offer some opportunities.

### C. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The primitive recreation opportunities on 12,585 acres within the WSA meet the outstanding criterion for lands under

wilderness review. The extremely unusual fin topography enhances hiking and sightseeing opportunities to a degree not often equalled in the region. About 50 acres near the Kane Springs Canyon road and the 69-kV powerline do not meet the standard for primitive recreation.

The WSA offers outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, and related activities. Rock scrambling and climbing are also possible. With its beautiful red sandstone fins, geologic and archaeological features, and scenic vistas, the WSA is well suited for sightseeing and photography. The fins provide a myriad of potential hiking routes; the alcoves provide camping spots. Both the Indian Fortress and Otho Arch serve as destination points, adding to the interest of the area. Opportunities for hunting are not good because of the scarcity of big game. Although some horsepacking takes place along the eastern side, the interior of the WSA is too rugged for prime opportunities and, in places, impassable for horses.

### D. Special Features

Scenery within the WSA is spectacular. The WSA is rated as outstanding for scenic quality. The geologic features and resulting landscape of the WSA are unique. Although four arches are known, the WSA has potential for other arches or geologic features not yet discovered. The Indian Fortress is unlike other Indian ruins in the vicinity; its purpose is still unknown. The WSA contains a mastodon petroglyph that may be significant in dating its parent culture. The possibility for paleontologic resources is present within the WSA. The WSA holds promise for other cultural sites yet undiscovered.

The WSA has migratory populations of cougar and desert bighorn sheep which are wildlife species associated with wilderness.

Peregrine falcon and black-footed ferret, listed as endangered species, may occur in the WSA. The Jones cycladenia, *Cycladenia humilis* var. *jonesii*, is a threatened plant species that may also occur within the WSA. Seven additional animal species and four other plant species that are considered sensitive



## BEHIND-THE-ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

may occur in the WSA. Refer to Appendix 4 and the Affected Environment, Vegetation and Wildlife Including Special Status Species sections in the Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Final EIS for additional information.

### Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS)

#### A. Expanding the Diversity of Natural Systems and Features as Represented by Ecosystems

Wilderness designation of this WSA would not add a potential natural vegetation (PNV) ecosystem not presently represented in the NWPS. PNV is the vegetative type that would eventually become climax vegetation if not altered by human interference, and is not necessarily the vegetation that is currently present in an area.

The WSA is in the Colorado Plateau Province/Ecoregion. The PNV in the WSA is entirely juniper-pinyon woodland (12,635 acres). Juniper-pinyon woodland PNV is represented in the NWPS nationally and in Utah and other BLM study areas both in and outside of Utah. This information is summarized in Table 2 from data compiled in December 1989.

#### B. Assessing the Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive Recreation within a Days Driving Time (5 Hours) of Major Population Centers

The WSA is within a 5-hour drive of Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah and Provo-Orem, Utah standard metropolitan statistical areas. Table 3 summarizes the number and acreage of designated wilderness and other BLM study areas within a 5-hour drive of these population centers.

**TABLE 2  
ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION**

	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
<b>BAILEY-KUCHLER CLASSIFICATION (PNV)</b>				
<b>NATIONWIDE (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)</b>				
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	10	1,401,745	84	2,131,370
<b>UTAH (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)</b>				
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	1	26,000	53	1,693,563

Source: BLM File Data.

**TABLE 3  
WILDERNESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS**

	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
<b>POPULATION CENTERS</b>				
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah	11	1,099,962	78	2,247,040
Provo-Orem, Utah	11	721,793	90	2,774,233

Source: BLM File Data.

## BEHIND-THE-ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

### C. Balancing the Geographic Distribution of Wilderness Areas

The Behind-The-Rocks WSA would not contribute significantly to balancing the geographic distribution of wilderness areas within the NWPS. As of January 1987, the NWPS included 44 areas comprising 3,143,330 acres in Utah and Colorado, the adjacent state nearest the WSA.

The Behind-The-Rocks Wilderness would supplement the NWPS in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau, however, where there are just two established wilderness areas, totaling 70,751 acres. There are three designated wilderness areas within 100 miles of the WSA. About 45 miles southwest of the WSA is the 45,000-acre Dark Canyon Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service [FS]), to the east, in Colorado are the 41,189-acre Lizard Head Wilderness (FS), and the 16,505-acre Mt. Sneffels Wilderness (FS).

Manageability (The area must be capable of being effectively managed to preserve its wilderness character.)

The portion of the WSA recommended for wilderness designation can be managed as wilderness to preserve the values now present in the area. Current uses such as livestock grazing would continue with little or no effect on wilderness values. Even though there are 890 acres of post-FLPMA oil and gas leases in the WSA, the leases are subject to nonimpairment of wilderness values and it is expected that they will expire and not be renewed.

There are 3,300 acres of mining claims in the WSA. Because there is some potential for uranium deposits in the WSA, it is expected that a portion of these and future claims existing at the time of designation will be explored and possibly developed. It is projected that uranium exploration and development would disturb only small areas (approximately 12 acres) following wilderness designation. The presence of one State section (640 acres) and 135 acres of split-estate land with State minerals in the wilderness could create additional manageability problems because BLM would be required to provide reasonable access to

State lands and would have no control over activities on State lands. The in-held State sections are leased for minerals. Because there is some potential for uranium in the WSA, it is projected that in the foreseeable future uranium exploration and development on State lands could reduce wilderness values in small parts of the recommended wilderness.

Management of the 5 acres in Moonflower Canyon not recommended for wilderness would be difficult. The small size of the canyon, its proximity to the Kane Creek Road, its isolation from the rest of the WSA by ledges, and traditional use of the area for vehicle-supported camping would make it administratively difficult to prevent use of the area by vehicle and subsequent loss of wilderness values.

### Energy and Mineral Resource Values

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) prepared a mineral assessment report for the Behind-The-Rocks WSA (USGS Bulletin 1754-B, Charles G. Patterson, et al., 1988). The report indicates that the WSA has inferred subeconomic resources of potash and halite (rock salt) in the subsurface, and sandstone on the surface. The study area has high potential for undiscovered resources of oil and gas, low potential for undiscovered uranium, copper, vanadium, gold, silver, other metals, and geothermal energy, and unknown potential for the rare earth mineral, braitschite. There is no resource potential for potash or halite, beyond the inferred resources noted above, or for coal.

### Impacts on Resources

The comparative impact table (Table 4) summarizes the effects on pertinent resources for alternatives considered including designation or nondesignation of the area as wilderness.

### Local Social and Economic Considerations

With implementation of BLM's recommended All Wilderness Alternative there would be no major economic affects. There would be a slight loss in oil and gas related jobs (10 jobs, 3 to 6 months



## BEHIND-THE-ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

temporary and 2 jobs permanent) as compared to the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Increases in primitive recreation visitors could provide up to \$65,700 annually to the local economy. There would also be a potential loss of up to \$10,410 annually in Federal revenues from the 5,205 acres that could be leased without designation. In addition to these rental fees any potential royalties from lease production would be foregone.

### Summary of WSA-Specific Comments

Public involvement has occurred throughout the wilderness review process. Comments received during the early stages of the EIS preparation were used to develop significant study issues and alternatives for the ultimate management of the WSA.

During formal public review of the Draft EIS, a total of 106 inputs specifically addressing this WSA were received from 117 commenters, including oral statements received at 17 public hearings on the EIS. Each letter or oral testimony was considered to be one input. Duplicate letters or oral statements by the same commenter were not counted as additional inputs or signatures. Each individual was credited with one signature or testimony regardless of the number of inputs. In general, 85 commenters supported wilderness designation for part or all of the WSA, while 22 commenters were opposed. Ten commenters addressed the relative merits of the EIS but took no formal position on wilderness designation.

Those favoring wilderness commented on the opportunities for primitive recreation and the special features of the WSA. The majority of those commenting in favor of wilderness were from other states. Of particular concern was the need to protect wilderness values.

Those opposing wilderness were concerned that wilderness would preclude mineral-related activities. Most of those opposing wilderness designation were from rural Utah.

One Federal Agency, the USBM, commented on the Draft EIS for this WSA. The USBM noted that the BLM's Final EIS should

include the findings of the USGS and USBM minerals investigations and projected that those findings would be available in September 1988. Their findings have been incorporated into the Final EIS and study report.

No comment letters were received on the Final EIS.

There is one State section (640 acres) in this WSA. In commenting on the Draft EIS, the State of Utah expressed general opposition to wilderness designation but did not take a definite position regarding wilderness designation of the WSA. The State commented that the Behind-The-Rocks WSA has both moderate wilderness values and conflicts as compared to other WSAs within the region.

The Behind-The-Rocks WSAs contains portions of Grand and San Juan Counties. The master plans for these Counties do not specifically address the WSA. The Grand County Master Plan generally emphasizes continuation of present uses and maximizing mineral development. The San Juan County Master Plan emphasizes multiple use of public lands and zones the WSA as open range and forest land.

The Grand and San Juan County commissions are opposed to wilderness designation and have endorsed the Consolidated Local Government Response to Wilderness that opposes wilderness designation of BLM lands in Utah. In commenting on the Draft EIS, the Commissions stated that Behind-The-Rocks should not be managed as wilderness because in-held and adjacent State lands as well as 4-wheel drive recreation may compromise management. The Commissions also noted that designation of the area as wilderness would be contrary to county planning goals. According to the County Commissions, the WSA has a high potential for movie production that could be impeded by limitations on vehicle access if the area is designated wilderness.

# BEHIND THE ROCKS WSA

Table 4  
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative

Alternatives		No Action/No Wilderness
Recommendation All Wilderness (12,635 Acres)		
Impacts on Wilderness Values	Wilderness designation would preserve overall the wilderness values in the WSA. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on 14 acres and indirectly reduced in quality on up to an additional 379 acres. Special features would be preserved except Class A scenery could be reduced in quality on disturbed and surrounding areas.	Wilderness values would not be protected by wilderness designation and loss would occur as intrusions increase. Due to uranium exploration and oil and gas exploration and development in the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities of solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on about 64 acres and indirectly reduced in quality on up to an additional 1,264 acres. The only special feature that would be significantly affected would be Class A scenery which would be reduced in quality in disturbed and surrounding areas in the northwestern and southern portions of the WSA.
Impacts on Vegetation	The vegetation types, including endangered and sensitive species, would be protected by this alternative because potential surface disturbance would be reduced to 14 acres or 0.1 percent of the WSA.	Vegetation types and threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant populations would not be significantly affected because the 64 acres of projected surface disturbance would affect only 0.5 percent of the vegetation in the WSA and mitigation would be required.
Impacts on Mineral and Energy Exploration and Production	Wilderness designation would preclude potential exploration and development opportunities for oil and gas resources projected to occur in the WSA. Production of these resources would be foregone. It would also limit potential exploration and development opportunities for locatable minerals to those under mining claim at the time of designation. Significant locatable mineral production would not be foregone because the probability of development is low even if the WSA is not designated wilderness.	Implementation of this alternative would not adversely affect minerals and energy resource exploration and production beyond those restrictions already in place because mineral leasing of mining claims and development could continue as at present.
Impacts on Wildlife Habitat and Populations	Wildlife including endangered and special status species would be protected by this alternative. Only 0.1 percent of the habitat in the WSA would be disturbed.	Wildlife habitat and populations including threatened, endangered or other special status animal species would not be significantly affected because only 0.5 percent of the habitat in the WSA would be disturbed and mitigation would be required.

# BEHIND THE ROCKS WSA

Table 4 (Continued)  
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative

Alternatives		
Recommendation All Wilderness (12,635 Acres)		No Action/No Wilderness
Impacts on Visual Resources	Visual resources would be protected throughout the WSA. Visual quality would be reduced on about 14 acres that would be directly disturbed as well as on surrounding acres. The disturbance would be from mineral exploration activities and the development of access.	Visual resources would be protected by existing management restrictions. However, visual quality would be reduced on 64 acres that would be disturbed as well as on surrounding areas. The disturbance would be from mineral exploration activities and the development of acres.
Impacts on Cultural Resources	Cultural resources including 5 known sites would receive additional protection with this alternative. Management of cultural resources may be restricted in order to protect other wilderness values.	Inadvertent loss or damage to cultural resources including 5 known sites may occur due to mineral exploration, surface development and/or development of access to State lands. Intentional vandalism and artifact collection may increase due to increased activity and accessibility. Cultural resource management would continue without regard to wilderness management.
Impacts on Recreation	The quality of primitive recreational use would be preserved overall in the WSA. However, opportunities for primitive recreational use would be reduced in quality on 14 directly disturbed acres as well as in areas adjacent to the disturbance. Use of vehicles would be precluded in the WSA but would not decline in the region. Primitive recreational use would increase at rates similar to those for the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative.	Opportunities for primitive recreational use would be reduced in quality on 64 directly disturbed acres of the WSA surrounding the disturbed area as well as in areas adjacent to the disturbance. Off-road vehicle use would be precluded. Primitive recreational use would increase.
Impacts on Local Economic Conditions	There would be no major economic affects from wilderness designation. There would be a slight loss in oil and gas related jobs (10 jobs, 3 to 6 months temporary and 2 jobs permanent) from the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Increases in primitive recreation visitors could provide up to \$65,700 annually to the local economy.	Overall, economic conditions would not be significantly affected. Mineral activities would increase local employment by only 10 temporary and 2 permanent jobs. Recreation-related expenditures could contribute up to \$65,700 annually to the local economy.

# BEHIND THE ROCKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Appendix  
Estimated Costs of Acquisition of Non-Federal Holdings Within Areas Recommended for Designation <sup>a</sup>

Legal Description (Prior to any Subdivision)	Total Acreage	Number of Owners (If Parcel has been subdivided)	Type of Ownership by Estate (Federal, State, Private, Other) (Surface Estate) (Subsurface Estate)	Presently Proposed for Acquisition (Yes, No)	Preferred Method of Acquisition (Purchase, Exchange, Other)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition (Land Costs)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition (Processing Costs)
T. 26 S., R. 22 E., Sec. 32	640.00		State	No	Exchange		\$2,000

<sup>a</sup> The estimated costs listed in this appendix in no way represent a Federal appraised value of the land or mineral estate, but are rough estimates based on sales or exchanges of lands or mineral estates with similar characteristics to those included in the WSA. The estimates are for purposes of establishing a range of potential costs to the government of acquiring non-Federal holdings and in no way represent an offer to purchase or exchange at the cost estimate included in this appendix.